

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 1, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE RUSHING WATERS.

**GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY THE HEAVY RAINS.**

## NEW JERSEY CITIES INUNDATED

**Cellars Flooded and Foundations Ruined**  
Several Bridges Swept Away—High Water in Virginia.

DANVILLE, Va., July 31.—There has been an unprecedented summer rainfall in this section. Dan river is up to the high water mark, and is still rising. The bridge at Cascade, the Danville and New River road, has been washed away, and also bridges over Sandy creek. The Atlantic and Danville track is submerged for several miles, and much damage has been done. Several washouts are reported on the Virginia Midland road between Danville and Lynchburg, and trains have been stopped. Trains for Washington are running by way of Richmond and thence by the Atlantic Coast Line. The crops of corn and tobacco on the lowlands are flooded and seriously damaged.

### THE FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY.

**The Water Subsiding and People Returning to Their Homes.**

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—Reports from all over Essex county indicate that the damage by the storm, which is still raging, will be much greater than was thought last night. Bloomfield suffered most by the breaking of Fritz's dam. Fifty families were driven from their houses, but no lives were lost or injury inflicted. The water is subsiding this morning, and the people are returning to their houses. The dam across the river at Belleville broke last night and flooded Mills street and did considerable damage to property in the low section of the town. In Orange the water is subsiding. A confectioner from this city named Monchild was driving across the bridge at Maplewood last night when the structure was carried away. He was carried down with the torrent, together with a horse and wagon and was finally rescued by a crowd of men from South Orange. Trains on the Morris and Essex road are moving slowly through Orange. The greatest apprehension is felt at Millburn. A watch has been placed on the dam of the Orange reservoir two and one-half miles from town and 200 feet above it. The people are prepared to move at a moment's notice.

### THE DAMAGE AT PASSAIC.

The city of Passaic is the greatest sufferer from the floods. Several streets are flooded, and others have deep trenches worn in them. The lower part of the city is partially submerged. Huge boulders have been washed down into the lower streets and front yards. Blocks of street curbing have been washed out and the sidewalks undermined. A culvert near the county bridge has been washed away. Passaic river is rising rapidly. The Patterson mills, along the river banks, have water in the cellars and wheel pits. Operations will be suspended. There have been many washouts in the suburbs. The dam at Haledon is liable to burst at any moment. Passaic falls never looked grander.

Reports from all sections of Long Island tell of the seriousness of the storm of the past two days. From Montauk Point and Greenport to this place the rains have washed out the country roads, especially on the north shore. Great damage has been caused to crops. In the bays along the north and east coasts small craft have been torn from their anchorages and thrown upon the shore. People in the Orient say they saw a large yacht capsized about a mile and a half from the point, but nothing further can be learned of the alleged disaster.

### GREAT DAMAGE AT PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—The first dam to break in the vicinity was at Feltyville, five miles north of here. The break occurred at four o'clock, and the rush of the water carried away and absolutely obliterated two small dams below it at Seelye's paper mill, causing a loss of \$20,000. The water rushed on down to Scotch plains, completely inundating the village. Cellars were flooded and all bridges were swept away. The Baptist church here is badly damaged and the cemetery surrounding it is badly washed out, in many places exposing the graves. A. D. Shepard's place was completely flooded. The Derby mill, where the steel rock was manufactured, a great body of water divided, a part of it forcing its way for a mile across fields until it reached Cedar brook, a little stream running through the eastern portion of Plainfield. The brook became a river, and then a lake, and a portion of Plainfield's choicest residential locality was under water up to the first stories of the houses. Every house holds its losses.

### A FIRE AT SEA.

**The Terrible Experiences of Passengers Bound for South America.**

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Columbus O'D. Leo of Hoffman, Lee & Co., was a passenger on board the steamer *Alliance*, from New York for Rio. In a letter from the latter place he gives a graphic account of the fire on shipboard. They left Pernambuco Sunday, July 7th, and on the following night fire was discovered between the decks near the engine room, in 1,000 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of rum, the first intimation being an explosion of rum. Captain Boons ordered the boats lowered, and one hundred and twenty lives were afloat. At daylight all were taken again aboard, although the fire was still raging. Bahia was reached on the 9th, the crew being kept at work throwing overboard cotton and rum, the coal heavers kept there at the point of a pistol. A hole was drilled through an iron partition, and a carpenter held a water pipe with the result that he has become blind. The passengers behaved splendidly, not a man, woman or child betraying the least fear. Eight hundred and four dollars was contributed to go to the officers and crew.

### Change on the Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Daily News says: The affairs of the Chicago Times, which have recently been the subject of a good deal of newspaper comment, underwent another change, at four o'clock this afternoon, when Joseph Dunlap took entire charge of the editorial and news departments of the paper. He occupies of that position, amalgamating the complete staff of the J. J. New interest. Dunlap, for the last two years, represented the interests of Mr. Rebecca, widow of the late Mr. Tracy, and when the West may again split, he and his wife no longer intend to be associated with it. He represents the late Mr. Messrs. Hinsch and others who were largely interested in the paper tendered Mr. Dunlap editorial direction of the Times and he assumed the duties of the place. Today he is a newspaper man of wide experience.

### Whitney Writes a Card.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Ex-Senator William C. Whitney writes to the New York Star with reference to the report that a weekly paper would be started at Washington in his interest as a candidate for the presidency. Whitney says he is not and shall not be a candidate for nomination to that office nor to any other.

### Starving at Streator.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Congressman Lawler and other members of the business men's relief committee left this morning with additional supplies for the half starved locked out coal miners at Streator, Ill.

## CANADIANS INDIGNANT

**Over the Seizure of the Sealing Schooner Black Diamond.**

TORONTO, July 31.—A special dispatch to Empire from Ottawa, says: The latest account of piracy by the United States authorities in Behring sea continues to be much discussed in official circles. A dispatch has been received at the fisheries department from Mr. Baker, M. P., giving additional particulars of the seizure of the Black Diamond. It appears that the vessel was seized when seventy miles from land. Mr. Baker says that a strong feeling of resentment and indignation has been engendered among the inhabitants of British Columbia by this wanton outrage, and that a meeting of the citizens of Victoria is to be held to express their indignation.

This dispatch was under consideration by the council yesterday. Until an official report is before the government no action can be taken, and the minister of customs accordingly telegraphed to the collector at Victoria to forward full particulars without a loss of time. Collector Hamby's reply was received by Hon. Mr. Bowell last evening, but it appears that the information which he has to give is no fuller than that already published.

### WILL PROTEST TO PARLIAMENT.

Victoria, B. C., July 31.—Indignation is felt over the seizure of the schooner Black Diamond in Behring sea by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. A public meeting will probably be held and resolutions passed for transmission to the imperial parliament asking that the imperial government interfere with British vessels engaged in the sealing trade. It is believed here that if but one man has been placed on board the Black Diamond, her captain will not obey the Rush's orders and will sail for Victoria instead of Sitka.

### NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Inquiry at the department of state this morning was met by the statement that there was absolutely no information respecting the seizure of the Triumph and Black Diamond, by the revenue cutter, Bush, for sealing in Behring sea, except that contained in the Associated Press dispatches on the subject.

### COLLIDED WITH THE PUSHER.

**Wreck in which Probably a Dozen Lives Were Lost.**

CINCINNATI, O., August 1—2 a. m.—The fast passenger train that left Hamilton at 7 o'clock p. m., going west, collided with the freight train coming east at the bend in the road at Ogletown, about three miles east of Oxford. The "pusher" is an engine used to go out with the freight trains, and assist engines by pushing at the rear of the train. The pushers are as far as Connerville, and then return to Hamilton, but sometimes returning with freight cars. It was a pusher running wild, returning from Connerville, that collided with this passenger train. The latter was running at a very high speed. The place is remote from telegraph stations, and definite news is hard to obtain. It is known, however, that it was a bad smash-up. Firemen Lee was killed outright. A Mr. Dady is dying. Bagagemaster Shieds was killed. Engineer Dougherty was badly hurt, and a Mr. Branham, fireman, was severely hurt.

Seven of the injured were brought to Hamilton by the relief train. It is believed that the number of killed and injured will not be greater than twelve or fourteen. This report was obtained by telephone from Hamilton, and news taken at this hour is not very definite.

### AS BAD AS A VOLCANO.

**A Terrible Explosion Which Did Great Damage.**

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 31.—At three o'clock this evening George Fabel and Thomas Sayes were dumping rock on the Luke Fidler culm bank near this place when Sayes glanced down the bank which is 150 feet high and almost lost his senses on beholding a myraid of flames leaping high up in the air from the centre. Then a vast upheaval of blasting rock and dirt shot fifty feet heavenward. A beautiful transformation soon followed. A stream of fire flowed down the bank like the stream taking its course from the base through the lot, and on toward the house of Patrick Boney, a hundred feet distant and in which was his wife, mother and five children.

DENSE VOLUME OF SMOKE

at this period obscured everything from sight for miles around, and when it passed away the mass of fire was seen and tossed around. Boney's house. At the flames were about to destroy the house, another monstrous slide of dirt occurred and followed the path of the first. It reached the first mass. The flames consumed the dirt rapidly, but the stream of rocks finally extinguished the flames. Inmates of the house were almost smothered with smoke and gas. The bank was fired several years ago.

### BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

For four months past wet dirt has been dumped just over the spot where it now appears the fire had been smoldering for sometime and had eaten out a large cavity, which was filled with gas, and when this dirt became dry the gas escaped, causing the unprecedented explosion. The people are fearful that many other banks hereabout will explode and great loss will befall.

### A Tragedy in Mobile.

MONILE, Ga., July 31.—This morning early Henry C. Boyce, a carpenter, was shot and instantly killed by Walter W. Williams, a clerk in a retail store. Williams suspected Boyce of intimacy with his wife, and a divorce had been agreed upon the night previous. Boyce was to meet Mrs. Williams at his daughter's house, Williams' residence, at 5 o'clock. Williams came to his home. His wife kept borders, and Boyce has been one of the most popular boys in the city. Williams had called him into his bedroom. Two pistol shots were next heard, and Boyce was found with two bullets in his brain. Williams surrendered himself at the police station.

### A Tragedy in Mobile.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Clark and Detective Turner got back from Louisville tonight with Pink Huckleberry, the desperado who carried off Officer George Smith some time ago. While walking along in Louisville the officers met Mr. Wilson, who was wanted here for carving up a negro named Nolansville a year ago. They took him in and brought him back with the police.

### A Catholic Congress Called.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 31.—[Special.]—The democratic primary for the nomination of city municipal officers took place yesterday, with the following result: Asst. mayor, E. F. Rowley, 48; James Williams, 230; Taylor, 10.

The day was remarkably quiet, there being no election.

### The Nomination in Greenville.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 31.—[Special.]—The largest gathering of farmers seen in many years greeted Harry Tracy, the alliance lecturer, today. Mr. Tracy spoke at the fair grounds, and it is estimated that at least two thousand, five hundred farmers heard him. Captain S. B. Alexander and Colonel L. L. Polk also made speeches, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

### THE Empire and Dublin Road.

DUBLIN, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—The Empire and Dublin railroad is straight and laying six miles per hour on solid rock.

They are now in six miles of the corporate limits. There is a bill pending in the legislature to authorize the town council to give them the right-of-way through one of the streets.

### Hawkinsville is going to run a road to Fort Valley.

VALLEY, Ga., July 31.—A road will be run from Hawkinsville to the air line from Dublin to Atlanta. We will secure the Macon and Dublin, and at this rate Dublin will soon look up as a railroad center.

### The Corner Stone Laid.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—The corner stone of the county's new courthouse was laid yesterday by the sheriff, W. C. Walker, in the presence of a large number of citizens.

Brown of the Lutheran church delivered an impressive prayer. Judge Hardin of the city court, made a short address, and Rev. Mr. Wynn of Wesley church pronounced the benediction. All the county commissioners were present, as also the county commissioners, Mayor Schwartz and several aldermen.

### Scottdale, Pa., July 31.—

This will in all probability be the last day's work of the miners and colliers in the Conemaugh region for some time to come. Tomorrow morning between 12,000 and 13,000 men will lay down their tools and demand better wages.

### WILL Walk Out Today.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 31.—Lawyer Brooke tried again today to have the indictments against Ives and Stayner, now in Ludlow street jail, quashed. Judge O'Brien granted a writ of habeas corpus and set for trial the indictments on which they were indicted. The case will be heard by the county commissioners, Mayor Schwartz and several aldermen.

### Starving at Streator.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Congressman Lawler and other members of the business men's relief committee left this morning with additional supplies for the half starved locked out coal miners at Streator, Ill.

## THE LION CAGED.

**JOHN L. SULLIVAN ARRESTED IN NEW YORK**

## AND GOVERNOR LOWERY IS HAPPY

**The Boston Bruiser Run Down by Inspector Byrnes—The Requisition Papers Signed by Governor Hill.**

NEW YORK, July 31.—John L. Sullivan was arrested tonight in the Vanderbilt hotel by Inspector Byrnes and Detective Sergeant Adams. The arrest was made on a requisition from Governor Lowery, of Mississippi, charging Sullivan with prize fighting. State Agent Cliford, of Mississippi, arrived in New York with the requisition and placed it in the hands of the inspector.

About 9:30 o'clock Inspector Byrnes went to the Vanderbilt hotel, where he knew Sullivan was staying. He went up to the big fellow's room and knocked at the door and Sullivan opened the door and as soon as he saw whom his visitor was, he said:

"Inspector, I heard that I was wanted, and was just going down to see you."

The Inspector and Detective Adams brought him to police headquarters in a cab. There was a

**GREAT DEAL OF EXCITEMENT AND SURPRISE** at the arrest around the locality of the Vanderbilt hotel. The requisition papers of Governor Lowery were placed in Inspector Byrnes' hands at eleven o'clock this morning. They were endorsed by Governor Hill.

Inspector Byrnes and Detective Adams were looking for Sullivan all the afternoon, but did not get to the Vanderbilt till half-past nine, when he was arrested.

When taken to police headquarters Sullivan was given one of Mr. John Byrnes' private rooms instead of a cell. He said, when he reached headquarters:

"I HAVE VIOLATED THE LAW, and am willing to bear the consequences."

The Inspector called the reporters over the way to see the pugilistic prisoner. It was dressed in a pepper and salt suit, with a straw hat on, which was a neat dark blue band, and he wore a flannel shirt. He looked remarkably well.

William Muldoon, his trainer, and Charlie Johnson went to police headquarters as soon as they heard of Sullivan's arrest, and asked if bail would be accepted. Inspector Byrnes said that Sullivan would have to stay all night, as the case was not a bailable one. He will be arraigned in the general sessions tomorrow morning.

### STRANGLINGS AT LOUISVILLE.

**Two Murderers Executed—The Sheriff's Bungling Job.**

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—Charles Dilger, the murderer of two policemen last August, and Harry Smart, murderer of Meisner Green and wife, were hanged at 6:05 this morning.

At 5:30 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Henry Bell read the death warrant to each of the men, then standing handcuffed at their cell doors. The hand of the sheriff was forced to the scaffold. At 6 o'clock the scaffold was formed at 5:45 a. m. Both of the condemned men walked firmly on the steps of the scaffold. Dilger led good by to all the turns. They then took their positions on the trap. Smart laughed as he stepped upon the fatal door. Deputy Sheriff Hikes pinioned them with leather bands at 6 o'clock. The rope was cut at 6:04 o'clock exactly, and both men shot down through the traps. Both men were very pale during the reading of the service.

At the conclusion of the service Smart and Dilger made good by to all the turns. They then took their positions on the trap. Smart laughed as he stepped upon the fatal door. Deputy Sheriff Hikes pinioned them with leather bands at 6 o'clock. The rope was cut at 6:04 o'clock exactly, and both men shot down through the traps. Both men were very pale during the reading of the service.

### Complimenting Mrs. Gladstone.

PARIS, July 31.—The Boulangerists throw the onus of their defeat on Dupuy Turquet, who insisted that General Boulanger should contest over 400 cantons. They hold that the general should have become a candidate only in districts where his political strength was sufficient to give him a chance of success. The government is more active than ever in the work of getting rid of Boulanger's office-holders.

The mayors of Rennes, Antrain and Treignac, all Boulangerists, have been ousted.

### Dead from Heart Disease.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.—[Special.]—On July 29th a commercial traveler for Adams, Buck & Co., of Baltimore, fell dead at the Barbary house here this morning. He arrived here yesterday afternoon. This morning a servant went to his room to awake him and found him standing by the dressing case. Hammard asked the time and was told it was 7 o'clock. At 8:30 the chamberlain went to the room and found him dead. The cause of death was heart disease.



## THE ICE TRUST

WHICH HAS BEEN ORGANIZED IN SAVANNAH.

The Ice Companies Along the Coast From Mobile to Charleston Double Up into One Concern.

The Central Ice company is the name of a corporation recently organized to control the ice business of the south. The scheme has been on foot for some time. A charter was obtained in Mobile last month, the company has been organized, and the stock will be issued in a few days. The company already controls five manufacturers in as many different cities, and is reaching out for more. The Gage-Lyons Ice company, of Mobile; the Avondale Ice company, of Birmingham; the Charleston, S. C., Ice Manufacturing company; the Avondale company, of Brunswick, and the Gode company, of Savannah, have already joined. The Central company has a capital of \$500,000, of which \$250,000 has been paid in. The general purpose of the company, according to its declaration of incorporation, and the nature of the business intended to be done by it, is the purchase and sale of natural or artificial ice, and beer, absolutely or on commission, and the purchase and ownership, or sale, of the capital stock and bonds of any ice, brewery, or other manufacturing industrial company, and the conduct of a cold or general storage warehouse, where and carriage business, in the city. And to carry on any manufacturing or industrial company. The officers of the company are: President, Louis P. Hart, Savannah; vice-president, Samuel J. Whitehead, Savannah; secretary, A. S. Lyons, Mobile, Ala.; treasurer, Samuel Lapham, Charleston, S. C.; Directors: L. P. Hart, Savannah; S. J. Whitehead, Savannah; Samuel Lapham, Charleston; A. Sidney Lyons, Mobile; Gaylord B. Clark, Mobile.

\*\*\*

The first move towards the combine was the consolidation of the two rival companies in Mobile into the Gage-Lyons company a few months ago. Mr. Gage had been largely interested in the ice business in the south, and is one of the principal stockholders in the new company, although he is not a leading stockholder. Mr. Lyons is also a leading stockholder, and is secretary of the company. The plan of the Central company is to control the stock of the local companies, which will be operated through the charters under which they were organized. The capital stock of the Gode company in Savannah is \$85,000, and a controlling interest has been obtained by the combine. The company will be operated, however, under its own charter, and so with the other companies. Mr. Hart, besides being president of the Central company, is president of the Gage-Lyons company in Mobile and of the Brunswick company. Captain Whitehead is president of the Avondale and the Gode companies, and Mr. Lapham of the Charles-ton company.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here. The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers. At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company. The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day. The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons. The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Brunswick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

Charleston is having the benefit of a war between companies and gets cheaper ice. The Gode company has a monopoly of the ice business in the south, so far as it now has, and of the ice business of the south. So far it has been working quietly and little has been known of what it was doing. The company was chartered in Mobile a little more than a month ago and its principal place of business will be there. The companies in the combine all handle artificial ice. In fact, there is comparatively very little natural ice handled in the south since the manufacture of artificial ice has begun. Nearly all of the ice south of Wilmington, N. C., is artificial. The shortage in the natural ice crop, which is put at about 20 per cent of the average crop, is over 8,000,000 tons, and the shortage tends to increase the product of artificial ice and to lessen the amount of natural ice shipped to the south.

\*\*\*

The report that this combine had purchased the Central City Ice works at Macon is denied by Manager Ellis who says there is no truth in the rumor.

\*\*\*

Next Tuesday is the day appointed for De-Kalb's colt show and an interesting program has been prepared for the occasion. Dr. Wilson and others, who have a stock raising a study, have been invited to judge. The money raised by the sales will be exhibited on the public square that day and their owners will be on hand to talk them up. An interesting feature of the day will be horseback riding by a number of ladies. A premium of ten dollars, or a bridle and saddle has been offered for the best trained lady's saddle horse, the horse to be ridden by a lady, provided there are as many as five fair contestants. This contest will be had at 6 o'clock p. m. In addition to the colt show, farmers and others are invited to bring out their cattle. A suitable lot will be provided and it is hoped all who can will contribute to the cattle show.

\*\*\*

The Forsyth Canning company effected a permanent organization by electing the following officers and directors, to-wit: Dr. L. B. Alexander, president; E. T. Mallory, vice-president, and O. H. B. Bicloworth, secretary and treasurer. Directors—Dr. L. B. Alexander, J. J. Cator, A. W. Bramblett, E. T. Mallory and R. P. Brooks.

\*\*\*

Mr. B. N. McKnight, one of the oldest, most prominent and highly respected citizens of Book-ville county, died last Sunday, after a lingering illness. Dr. Covin's widow, Mrs. Covin, was present at the First Presbyterian church. Services were conducted by Elder Isaac Hamby. Mr. McKnight had passed the allotted limit of three score and ten, and during his long life had made many friends and no enemies. His widow, two sons and a daughter have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their deep affliction.

\*\*\*

Colonel Nelson Tift, the founder of Albany, has just passed his seventy-ninth birthday. He is the youngest man in Georgia today.

\*\*\*

The LaGrange district conference closed its labors with an earnest and powerful sermon by Rev. J. H. Eakes. Newman is the next place selected for the meeting of the conference. Delegates elected to the annual conference: J. W. F. Little, W. T. Rovell, W. W. Turner and Rev. J. S. Askew. There is a mission in this district, the Roopville mission, that has an earnest minister in charge, with a heavy family who has received no invite to the meeting of the district conference two dollars and five cents as a quartzite.

\*\*\*

The Blue Ridge Post, published every Thursday in Fannin county, is one of the most enterprising papers in northeast Georgia. The editor, Mr. B. S. Hulden, is doing a good business up his section, and should be sustained by those who have an interest in building up north Georgia.

## Typhoid Fever in Banks.

HOMER, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—Typhoid fever is prevailing to a limited extent in the eastern portion of Banks county.

Corn crops are the finest that have been known for many years. Cotton also is looking well and promises a fair yield.

Milch and fruit of all kind is abundant. The United States geological surveying corps is located.

## The Ballif Was Acquitted.

EAST POINT, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—Justice court was in session all the afternoon, trying William Ratterree, on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Fuss for abusing her while laying on her cow. The evidence was very contradictory and the court acquitted Mr. Ratterree.

Mr. B. B. Ballock, of Lovejoy, was in our town today.

## Three at a Time.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—[Special.]—The wife of W. H. Moore, a gentleman residing in Georgetown county, a few days ago gave birth to three well developed and healthy boys. Mother and children are all doing well.

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES RECEIVED IN FORT VALLEY.

The Veterans of the Third Georgia Regiment Bring Out Their Colors and Maintain the Credit of the State.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—The surviving members of the Third Georgia regiment are here. Many arrived last night and were assigned homes among our people, and were preparing to welcome the Hawkins Zouaves of New York, at 11 o'clock this morning, the command "fall in" by company, members of the Third Georgia regiment was made by Commander G. N. Dexter, of Madison, the father of confederate reunions. The old soldiers, with many guests, fell into ranks and were formed in line by Captain J. W. Matthews, of this place. Notwithstanding the long time intervening since the war, the veterans, though a little full, were in the average soldiers of the nation disciplined by Hardee's tactics. "Boom!" "Boom!" went the baby cannon of the regiment, amid a thousand cheers from the old confeds who had assembled to welcome a detachment of a company they had met many times

on the BATTLEFIELDS OF VIRGINIA

and Maryland and exchanged bullets and a cold or general storage warehouse, where and carriage business, in the city. And to

say there is any manufacturing or industrial company. The officers of the company are: President, Louis P. Hart, Savannah; vice-president, Samuel J. Whitehead, Savannah; secretary, A. S. Lyons, Mobile, Ala.; treasurer, Samuel Lapham, Charleston; S. J. Whitehead, Savannah; Samuel Lapham, Charleston; A. Sidney Lyons, Mobile; Gaylord B. Clark, Mobile.

\*\*\*

The first move towards the combine was the consolidation of the two rival companies in Mobile into the Gage-Lyons company a few months ago.

Mr. Gage had been largely interested in the ice business in the south, and is one of the principal stockholders in the new company, although he is not a leading stockholder. Mr. Lyons is also a leading stockholder, and is secretary of the company.

The plan of the Central company is to control the stock of the local companies, which will be operated through the charters under which they were organized.

The capital stock of the Gode company in Savannah is \$85,000, and a controlling interest has been obtained by the combine.

The company will be operated, however, under its own charter, and so with the other companies.

Mr. Hart, besides being president of the Central company, is president of the Gage-Lyons company in Mobile and of the Brunswick company. Captain Whitehead is president of the Avondale and the Gode companies, and Mr. Lapham of the Charles-ton company.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

The Mobile, Savannah and Brunswick companies virtually have a monopoly of the business in those cities. The Gode company, although it is not a delivery company, manufactures all of the ice at present handled by the Knickerbocker company here.

The Savannah Brewing company has a large manufacturing plant in connection with its brewing works, but does not deliver or sell to small consumers.

At the opening of the season the Gode company announced that it had decided to con-sume all of the ice it sells in the six weeks to come, and has been entirely by the Knickerbocker company.

The present manufacturing capacity of the companies in the combine is something over 150 tons a day.

The Gode company has a capacity for 52 tons, the Mobile company 45 tons, the Birmingham company 35 tons, the Charleston company 15 tons and the Brunswick company 5 tons.

The Charleston works will be increased at once to 30 tons, and the Bruns-

wick works to 15 tons.

\*\*\*

## THE CONSTITUTION.

SECOND DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY  
Daily (including Sunday) ..... \$10 00  
Daily (20 or 24 Pages) ..... 2 00  
Weekly (12 Pages) ..... 1 25  
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

Volunteers' contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price ex-  
cept copies of articles. We do not undertake to re-  
view selected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION  
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,  
Will be delivered to any address in the city at  
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.  
Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION  
\$2 A YEAR.  
NOT TO ANY ADDRESS  
ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1, 1889.

Scientists and Cloud Bursts.

A scientific gentleman, who reads *The Constitution* closely, protests against our description of that new terror, the cloud burst.

"It is nothing but a heavy rain," says our esteemed scientist.

We do not care what the thing is called. It is enough for us to know that it is very destructive and deadly, and that it is a very frequent visitor of late in the eastern states.

Doubtless our master of fact friend thought that it was an overstatement of the

case to describe a cloud burst as a lake in

air suddenly precipitated upon the

hills. Well, we need not call it a

name of slight importance—let

call it a heavy rain.

Even then it is

a singular and terrifying phenomenon.

In the neighborhood of Asheville, North Carolina, these sudden rainfalls are so common

that people have had an opportunity of

studying them. It is hardly necessary to

say that the observers have come to no satis-

factory conclusion. The Asheville Citizen

in an elaborate article on the subject

gives the following account of the

difficulty of accounting for the

size of such immense bodies of water in

or how they are held in suspension,

a special moment liberated to fall in

hume, and yet so majestically quiet,

so met."

General Clingman, discussing the

same matter, writes: "We must

be force capable of bringing together

as, as it were, the water contained in

volume of air, or else an influence

so potent to counteract the most

and generally recognized force in

the world, namely, the force of gravity. As

atmosphere is the only recognized source

on which this water could be collected, it

must therefore have been instantly drawn

together; or, if it were slowly collected,

then the force of gravity must have been

at a time suspended or counteracted."

The observers of the cloud bursts or down-

wards around Asheville reject cyclonic and

electric agencies, and declare that they are

in no way connected with these rainfalls.

A prominent state official who witnessed

one of these cloud bursts, as people prefer

to call it, a few miles north of Asheville,

June, says:

I had not proceeded far before my attention was

attracted to a peculiar looking cloud in the south-

east and apparently not more than ten miles dis-

tant. It seemed to be suspended over the lower

end of the Reems creek valley. Its general

shape was that of a parallelogram with ragged

edges, one mile long and one mile wide. It seemed en-

veloped in the sky, being much lower and darker

than the clouds below it.

Expecting it would cross my road and

delaying, I watched it closely, and soon

covered it was stationary, or, if it had motion, it

so slight as not to be appreciable. There was

wind, the afternoon being oppressively hot and

dry. The cloud slowly became darker and denser,

seemed to approach nearer the surface of the

earth. When it was about a mile off, it was

so dense that I could not see the clouds above it.

It was then about a mile off, when I be-

gan to approach it, and the hills which led down to the river,

came upon the evidences of a violent

rain. The bushes, weeds and ground

are beaten down, the shrubs torn up and bridges

swept away.

Arrived at Alexander's, I found the popu-

lar confectioner. They informed me that

there was a sudden rain

which was with precipitation.

It did not last more than

an hour, and was confined to well-defined

areas of not more than a mile

square.

The ravines were carrying down

every thing which will ever prevent such im-

postures and delusions is education. Where dense

ignorance is misled by superstition and crass

hope or fear, religion can no more gain a hearing

than can the other forces of sanity. The unedu-

cated human mind is the same in its tendencies

under whatever skies we observe it, and its credulity

always prompts it to adopt some superstition

which is a grotesque caricature of whatever religion

it happens to know most familiarly.

Indeed, the followers of Mr. Schwein-

furt, the false Christ in Illinois, grew up

in the public schools. The same is true of

the followers of the female Christ near Cin-

cinnati, and it is also true of the dupes of

the professors of Christian science in New

York and throughout the north.

Education does not prevent religious im-

postures and delusions in the north. What

good reason, then, has the world for saying

that it would prevent our Liberty county

negroes from being misled by their false

prophets?

A Question.

The New York World, speaking of the

false Christ in Liberty county, in this

state, says:

The only thing which will ever prevent such im-

postures and delusions is education. Where dense

ignorance is misled by superstition and crass

hope or fear, religion can no more gain a hearing

than can the other forces of sanity. The unedu-

cated human mind is the same in its tendencies

under whatever skies we observe it, and its credulity

always prompts it to adopt some superstition

which is a grotesque caricature of whatever religion

it happens to know most familiarly.

The Plymouth Monument.

The Plymouth monument, erected to

commemorate the landing of the pilgrims,

will be dedicated today.

It is a triumph of the sculptor's art—this

massive monument of solid granite. The

principles of the founders of the colony are

represented by a group of figures—Morality,

Education, Freedom and Law, with Faith

towering above them in the center, resting

one foot on Plymouth rock, holding in her

left hand an open Bible, while the uplifted

right arm points heavenward.

A very pretty fancy, but is it exactly in

accordance with the truth of history? No

doubt the Plymouth colonists had faith,

and built upon morality, education,

freedom and law, but from first to last they

relied mainly upon force. Never mind about

their religious belief, and other professed

beliefs—they began by using force to ac-

complish their ends, and made it the lead-

ing factor of their civilization. Devoted

religious as they were, they took sturdy

Miles Standish, who was outside of their

church, and made him their captain. They

wanted a man of blood and iron at their

head, and they got him. Later they made

this fiery soldier a magistrate. That was

the idea of law—the sword!

Force, and not Faith, ruled the pilgrims

and their neighbors of the Massachusetts

Bay colony, who cast their lot with them.

Those were glorious days for Miles

Standish, and men like him. The uplifted sword

was a power in the land. The colonists

helped themselves to everything they

wanted. Their wars with the Indians

were the bloodiest in our history. Then

they tried to conquer the French in Canada.

They kicked up about the stamp act, and

although it was rescinded brought on the

revolution because of a preamble. Before

they had in the name of God banished,

flogged and hung a lot of good people

in their names.

Information Wanted.

MACON, GA., July 29, 1889.—Editors Constitu-

tion: Will you please give the name of the

captain of the Atlanta company, and the name of the

colonel of the regiment to which the company was

attached, that went to the war against Mexico in

1846 or '47. Are there any survivors of the company

now living in Fulton county? If so, please state

their names.

MACON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A N

## POSTMASTER LEWIS.

HE TOOK FORMAL CHARGE OF THE OFFICE THIS MORNING.

The Way the Transfer Was Made—Scenes and Incidents of the Visit of the Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster to the Office.

General J. R. Lewis is today the postmaster of Atlanta.

The transfer took place as the clock on the old capitol struck twelve. It was, however, several hours later when Colonel Renfroe and his assistants passed into the street as private citizens.

Major Smythe, the new assistant postmaster, was the first of the incoming officials to make his appearance last night. He walked into the office shortly before seven o'clock.

At eight o'clock, General Lewis arrived. He evidently foresaw that he had a hard night's work before him, and prepared himself accordingly. He was dressed in the thinnest of black silk coats, with a red rose in his button hole. The end of his cigar burned brightly as he shook hands with Colonel Renfroe.

After eight o'clock an hour spent in talking over the affairs of the office, Mr. Park Woodward arrived. He had taken part, while acting as assistant postmaster, of several transfers, and he understood just how the thing ought to be done, and lent his assistance to this one.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the actual work began. Mr. Woodward and Major Smythe had the way to the office open, and the transfers were made by Col. Renfroe and General Lewis. Every chair, every desk and even the pens and penholders were counted before the department was left. No money, however, changed hands, as Colonel Renfroe's accounts in this matter are with the government only and he is responsible to the authorities at Washington alone.

General Lewis today opens his own account at headquarters by making a requisition for what he needs. Mr. E. B. Stanley and Mr. T. M. Thibodau will take charge of the money-order department under the new administration today.

The party then looked after the stamps and there they had a long and tedious piece of work. Sheet after sheet of all denominations of stamps had to be counted. Then the stamped envelopes were sorted and finally the news-wire papers were numbered. Major Smythe began by counting each package but after Mr. Woodward explained that the post office would have to be open at 7 o'clock today he contented himself with opening every box to see if it was full.

The registered letter department was next visited and its contents counted in the same careful way. General Lewis learned for the first time that he would have to be on hand for this department at once, as Mr. Wedemeyer walked out when he heard of the new scale of salary and said he would make room for a good republican. The appurtenances belonging to the free delivery were the last things examined.

When it was all over everybody who had taken part in the transfer was thoroughly worn out. A smile of satisfaction lighted Colonel Lewis's face as he said good morning and left General Lewis in possession.

## THE CITY'S PROPOSITION.

The Compromise Which the City Holds Out to West End.

On the second argument of the extension amendment to the city charter, City Attorney Goodwin presented the following amendment which goes far towards satisfying the demands of the West End people.

He stated in the argument that if the committee thought best the city would submit to a vote on the question by the whole of West End.

The provisions for paying the public debt and paying for so much of the academy as is not represented in the public debt, and the provision for spending in West End all the tax collected from her property for ten years one of special interest.

The amendment provides that the extension as far as it is embraced in the town of West End shall not take place until so directed by a majority of the legal votes cast in a special election held for that purpose. Persons who have registered in the city and proposed extension in West End for three months immediately previous to the election and who are otherwise qualified to vote for members of the general assembly shall be allowed to vote on this question. Registration is provided for, those having registered at the last general registration of the county not being required to do so again.

Should the result of the election be "for extension," the city of Atlanta shall pay to the town of West End the value of the interest of the latter in the academy and shall pay such amount and proportion of the present indebtedness of West End as the real and personal property in said extension, or subject to taxation in the extension of West End, shall bear to the taxable property of the town of West End. The amount to be paid will be determined in the town's interest in the academy. This is to be decided by four assessors, two for the city and two for the town. In case of failure to agree they are to call in a fifth man.

Should the whole of West End come in, it is to become the seventh ward. Should only part of it become attached to Atlanta, that part shall be apportioned among the different wards to which it lies contiguous.

## COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

They Will Meet at the State Capitol Today—Object of the Meeting.

The commissioners of agriculture from several of the southern states will meet at the capitol today to see what can be done toward settling the tare question of cotton and jute bagging.

Alabama, Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Virginia, North and South Carolina will be represented.

Commissioner Henderson said yesterday that he could give no idea of the business which will be transacted, as the meeting was arranged by Commissioner A. B. Butler of South Carolina. And all he had learned was through a letter from Mr. Dow, who, in his opinion, the different boards of trade would be induced to take some speedy action in the "tare" matter if the commissioners met, and recommended a policy to be pursued.

Judge Henderson said that he understood that the question had been settled at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, and that the main object of the meeting is forestalled.

## AN INCEPDIARY'S WORK.

Plaster Cobb's Barn, with a Mule and a Cow are Burned.

A fire-bug made a visit about four miles southeast of the city early yesterday morning.

W. T. Cobb's barn was burned.

Mr. Cobb's plantation is just across the DeKalb county line. It is one of the best improved farms in the country, and Mr. Cobb is one of the best farmers in the state.

The barn was a fine barn which cost Mr. Cobb over \$1,200. The barn was full of hay, oats and corn, and in it were stalled several horses, mules and cows. Just about dawn yesterday morning one of the negroes was on the farm and saw the smoke. Mr. Cobb, aided by his employees, succeeded in getting all his stock out except a mule and a cow. These together with his hay and grain were destroyed.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary but Mr. Cobb has no idea who it can be. His loss will reach \$3,500 to \$4,000.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court Has Adjourned Until September—Its Work.

The supreme court met yesterday and rendered decisions in nine cases, after which it adjourned until the third Monday in September, when several remaining cases will probably be decided, and an adjournment is had for the term.

In the interval the judges will take much needed rest.

Although the hearing of cases was concluded last May, and the docket then closed for the term, the final adjournment has been delayed much longer.

This is only accounted for by the fact that only five judges are called at a time, owing to the illness of Judge Bradford, whose full restoration to health was not accomplished until quite recently. The work of studying the cases and preparing opinions on the remaining two judges, who have been engaged in this work the greater part of the time since May.

## IN LEGAL CIRCLES.

## YESTERDAY'S DOINGS IN THE SEVERAL COURTS.

Judge Landrum Takes a Hand in a Wedding and Earns a Twenty-Five Cent Fee—A Peddler After Wanlen Hunter's Scalp—Other Items.

Yesterday morning Judge Landrum performed a funny marriage ceremony.

He was at the foot of the stairs leading to his office, when a party of seven or eight country people approached him and asked if he was a justice. After being informed that he was, an old man, who acted as spokesman, said he wanted to have a marriage ceremony performed.

The crowd then went up to the judge's office, and a young woman and young man stepped forward to be united. The old man handed out the license, saying that the groom was his son.

As soon as the knot was tied the old man made a break for the street, followed by several of the others. The bride and groom then started for the door, but the judge stopped them, throwing out a gentle hint that he was in the habit of receiving something for performing such a service.

The groom's brother spoke up and said he didn't know that, but if the old man wanted to give him something, all right. The father was then called back, but didn't feel disposed to comply with the custom, and the others declaring they hadn't any money at all, the party left the office.

Judge Landrum concluded to charge that wedding to profit and loss—mostly loss, and so brought no more of it.

In the afternoon, however, while he was busy writing, a figure stole noiselessly into his office and quietly placed a quarter on his desk. Looking up he recognized the groom. As he was leaving the office, he remarked:

"It's all right now, ain't it judge?"

The judge thought it was, and the groom went on his way rejoicing.

## POLICEMAN HUNTER AGAIN.

City Warden Hunter figured in another damage suit yesterday. This time he was the defendant. Arthur Chaimoff, a weaver, filed suit in the court for \$4,000 damages. Here are the facts as set forth in the bill: Chaimoff was peddling notions one day in July last and when Policeman Hunter asked him to show his license he dropped his pack and ran. Hunter then shouldered the bundle and carried it to the stationhouse, making a case against Chaimoff for refusing to show his license. The following day the police had him brought before the magistrate and his license to Judge Anderson and was discharged. But he wanted revenge, and so filed suit against Policeman Hunter, on the ground that the case was malicious and unwarranted.

## FOR \$25,000 DAMAGES.

J. A. Adams entered suit in the city court yesterday against Louis Gholstien for \$25,000 damage for defamation of character. The bill sets forth that on the fourth of June last, Gholstien, in speaking to a Mr. F. B. McNeely, a weaver, said that he had heard language calculated to injure him in his financial standing; that the language did actually cause him to lose \$1,000 on account of the withdrawal of McClosky from participation as a partner in his business.

## SUIT ON ACCOUNT.

Albert A. Johnson, of Chattanooga, filed suit against the Trowbridge Furniture Co. yesterday for the recovery of \$162.48. Johnson is a dealer in hard woods, and the money is claimed to be due on a bill of lumber sold to the Trowbridge company.

## APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

John W. Alexander yesterday filed a bill for injunction against the American Baptist Home for the Destitute, Henry Alexander, a lawyer, and McNeely, a weaver, and the Trowbridge Co. several lots in Jamestown, and asks for the injunction to prevent the closing up of certain streets, which he claims will greatly damage his property. Judge Richard Clark granted a temporary injunction and set the case for hearing on September 7th, before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

## BOUGHT BY BOGGAN.

The Jones Stables Sold for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

The Jones stables on Loyd street changed hands yesterday and are now the property of W. C. Boggan of the Gate City Bank saloon.

## Mr. Boggan paid \$25,000 for the property.

The negotiations had been pending several days with several parties and at one time it was announced that Mr. Chuck Anderson of Marietta had purchased the property but this was incorrect as his trade fell through.

Mr. Boggan has been anxious to own the property for some time but the terms could not be agreed upon until yesterday.

Ten minutes after closing the trade Mr. Boggan leased the stables to J. Frank Reid, the Pryor street liveryman, for a term of years, the rental being \$2,500 a year. Mr. Reid will take charge of the place this morning and will move his live stock and rolling stock before breakfast.

The stables were opened in the 50's by Mr. Oliver Jones, father of Mr. W. O. Jones, and since the first day the stables has been considered the best in the city.

Mr. Lorenza Jones has contracted with Mr. Reid for a year, and for the first time in his life has a "boss." There is no better team in town than Frank Reid and Renza Jones. They both know the business thoroughly, and each one has a fine trade besides his of friends.

## WANTED FOR ARSON.

A Chattanooga Negro Arrested by an Atlanta Policeman.

An Atlanta policeman arrested a negro yesterday morning.

The negro is Alfred Jones, who is wanted for very serious charge in Chattanooga.

Armed Jones is wanted in Chattanooga for burning a house and it is understood that he will be sent for today.

According to current reports, the man is guilty of very heinous crime, and a large reward is offered for him.

## SOME BAD CITIZENS.

It will be remembered that Julius Bone, Cliff Faris, Arthur Johnson and Robert Williams escaped from the city prison. These boys are all notorious thieves. Bone and Faris are white boys, well known to the law, whose trial was being held before J. J. Fahey, now on Broad street.

The other two are negro thieves who are criminals of long standing. Yesterday they were seen in Daroway on the 14th street road, the stolen money all gone. One of the negroes was carrying a big pistol and the other had a bundle on his shoulder. Officers have been notified and are in pursuit of them.

## SOME RAILROAD NOTES.

The Savannah, Florida and Western railroad s'm time ago made their annual tax returns to the comptroller general. They averaged the entire amount paid the state at a rate of 1.50 per cent. The bill was a fine barn which cost Mr. Cobb over \$1,200. The barn was full of hay, oats and corn, and in it were stalled several horses, mules and cows. Just about dawn yesterday morning one of the negroes was on the farm and saw the smoke. Mr. Cobb, aided by his employees, succeeded in getting all his stock out except a mule and a cow. These together with his hay and grain were destroyed.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary but Mr. Cobb has no idea who it can be. His loss will reach \$3,500 to \$4,000.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court Has Adjourned Until September—Its Work.

The supreme court met yesterday and rendered decisions in nine cases, after which it adjourned until the third Monday in September, when several remaining cases will probably be decided, and an adjournment is had for the term.

In the interval the judges will take much needed rest.

Although the hearing of cases was concluded last May, and the docket then closed for the term, the final adjournment has been delayed much longer.

This is only accounted for by the fact that only five judges are called at a time, owing to the illness of Judge Bradford, whose full restoration to health was not accomplished until quite recently. The work of studying the cases and preparing opinions on the remaining two judges, who have been engaged in this work the greater part of the time since May.

## VETERANS' DAY.

## THE EXERCISES AT PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA YESTERDAY.

Some Excellent Speeches by Prominent Gentlemen. The Fireworks Spoiled by the Rain, But the Music Was Not—Children's Day.

Yesterday was a great day at Chautauqua.

There were from five to six thousand people present, and they were loud in praise of the entertainment given. The speeches of Governor Gordon, Mr. Grady, and all others, were received with hearty evidences of enthusiasm—as they deserved to be.

The speeches of John M. James, Captain W. Latham, and the Hon. George N. Lester were confined principally to incidents of the war and the relations that those incidents bore to subsequent history, and were applauded by the echo from beginning to end.

The barbecue prepared for the occasion was all that could be expected. Everything was prepared to perfection, and the supply was ample for twice the number who attended.

In the afternoon Rev. P. S. Henson delivered his lecture on "Grumblers," which captivated the large audience and sent them thoroughly convinced that Dr. Henson was the greatest lecturer on the American platform.

The magnificent display of fireworks that was to have been exhibited at night was postponed. Everything was in readiness when the rain came on, and the works had to be taken in, much of it being damaged before it could be sheltered. Professor Witte has an ample supply of material on hand, and the damaged pieces will be repaired, and the fireworks exhibition will be given next Saturday night, August 31, which children's day.

The following is the programme for today:

10 a.m. Chorus Class—Professor D. C. McAllister. 11 a.m. Address—The Story of Normal Class; the necessity for it and its Methods; Dr. A. H. Gillett.

2:30 p.m. Musical Entertainment—Weber band.

3 p.m. Lecture—Mr. P. M. Pickering, on "The History of the War of Independence and their Manners and Customs," illustrated by impersonations.

4:30 p.m. C. L. S. Round Table; Chautauqua Lodge. Address—Professor Johnson.

5 p.m. The Chorus Class—Professor D. C. McAllister.

7:45 p.m. Musical Selection—Weber string quartette.

8 p.m. Lecture—John DeWitt Miller, "For Better or Worse."

The exercises of every day from now to the close will be full and complete.

## HE ONLY LAUGHS AT IT.

Marshal Nelms Does Not Think Mr. Dow's Statement Even Annoying.

"It only makes me laugh. I know too well," said Marshal Nelms yesterday, "the reason the remarks were made, to feel annoyed by them."

He referred to Mr. Dow's statement that he, Marshal Nelms, had applied to President Harrison for relief.

He had on his desk a letter from the department of justice, which he read aloud. Until he received his successor he would be appointed, but it would be some time.

When asked if he had anything to say about the matter, he replied, "Until it is proven that I have done something to deserve punishment or that I have violated any law, I will not say a word."

"If Mr. Dow used that language as reported in your paper, I'd like him or any other man or set of men to prove the assertion. Until it is proven that I have done something to deserve punishment or that I have violated any law, I will not say a word."

"While on this subject I'd like to say that my treatment by the present administration has been courteous and kind. I have been well treated by Mr. Dow or any one else making such statements in the category of those who make assertions they cannot substantiate. My resignation, as you see, was not forced upon me."

"While on this subject I'd like to say that my treatment by the present administration has been courteous and kind. I have been well treated by Mr. Dow or any one else making such statements in the category of those who make assertions they cannot substantiate. My resignation, as you see, was not forced upon me."

"While on this subject I'd like to say that my treatment by the present administration has been courteous and kind. I have been well treated by Mr. Dow or any one else making such statements in the category of those who make assertions they cannot substantiate. My resignation, as you see, was not forced upon me."

"While on this subject I'd like to say that my treatment by the present administration has been courteous and kind. I have been well treated by Mr. Dow or any one else making such statements in the category of those who make assertions they cannot substantiate. My resignation, as you see, was not forced upon me."

"While on this subject I'd like to say that my treatment by the present administration has been courteous and kind. I have been well treated by Mr. Dow or any one else making such statements in the category of those who make assertions they cannot substantiate. My resignation, as you see, was not forced upon me."

"While on this subject I'd like to say that my treatment by the present administration has been courteous and kind. I have



## ECHOLS' ESCAPE.

## AN INMATE OF PROVIDENCE INFIRMARY TAKES LEG BAIL.

Rather Romantic is the Story of John W. Echols alias Bates, Who Was Arrested for Stealing a Horse and Buggy in Marietta a Short Time Ago.

John W. Echols?

Barheaded, barefooted, half witted, and a fugitive from justice last night during that terrible rain storm.

About 7:30 o'clock he was lying on his cot at Providence Infirmary, apparently unable to help himself. He asked old Charles, the waiting man, to get him a drink of water.

The old negro stepped down to the basement, got the water, and no sooner had he reached room on his return, than he discovered that the water was empty.

He gave the alarm, but it was too late. Echols had fled through the rear entrance to the hospital yard, and out into the street that was just in the rear of the Young Men's Christian association building.

Mr. Brown had gone to Stratton's drug store for some medicine for a sick baby, and was back in a few minutes. Being informed of the flight of Echols, he at once notified the jail officials and the police department. None of the county officers were to be found, and Call Office Hamilton was out on a call from the stationhouse.

Echols had ample time to make good his escape, and old Charles soon gave up the chase.

A week or two ago John W. Echols was arrested on a charge of horse stealing.

He had hired a horse and buggy in Marietta and drove down to Atlanta and bargained the terms.

When arrested the case was made out with no trouble, and Echols was sent to jail in default of a heavy bond.

While there he was taken suddenly ill, and County Physician Boring was somewhat puzzled over the disease. It resembled cerebral meningitis. The patient was so rigid from the effects of the disease that his entire body could be lifted by placing the hands under the small of his back.

Since he has been at the infirmary he has been able to sit up a single hour.

Last Saturday his sister came to see him, and she

EXPLAINED THE QUEER PHENOMENON of his illness by saying that he had been afflicted with an affection of the brain ever since he was born.

At birth his head was split open and in healing the bones failed to properly connect, causing one side of the skull to press in on the brain. His mother died and he was given in charge to a sister being brought up. All his life he has been afflicted with a sort of temporary aberration. At other times he seems all right and is a well-behaved young man.

His sister went away and has been at work getting up a petition among the citizens of Cobb county, his old home, who are conversant with the facts, to secure a pardon for the unfortunate young man, and to have his seat of residence.

At the time of his escape he was without coat, hat or shoes, and in that condition he was a wanderer and a fugitive last night.

He is a young man of about five feet and a half high, medium build, black hair and eyes, smooth face and about twenty-seven years of age.

His arrest will not be hard to accomplish.

## LEGISLATURE ROUTINE WORK.

The Western and Atlantic discussion in the house yesterday occupied the attention of the members to a great degree, but many of them had time to talk of the Pataula judges. Gaerly, Harrison and others of the old school were in the majority. They are all hard at work and all seem confident of success. The friends of Colonel Guerry are particularly enthusiastic.

The oyster bill received the unanimous endorsement of the house committee on agriculture at its meeting yesterday.

In the house Mr. Deacon introduced a resolution looking to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the penitentiary camp.

## The Senate.

Of the four new bills introduced, two were of special importance. One was Senator Rice's bill to empower the ordinaries or commissioners of every county to hire the county convicts of any other county to do and not do work in the county on the roads. This is a step toward carrying out one of the leading recommendations of the road congress, to the effect that the mislemaner convicts of the state be put to work on the roads. In some counties, perhaps, the convicts are too few to work economically on the roads, and this bill gives the sanction of the state to the practice of gathering into one gang the convicts of several counties. This has been the practice in several of the larger counties about cities for many years.

\*\*\*

The other bill by Senator Trammell declares it illegal for county officers to exempt any property from taxation, and for such exemption fixes a penalty of three times the tax. This bill is in line with Judge Bleckley's opinion that all such exemptions are unconstitutional and void. The penalty is rather severe and the bill if passed will prove a bomb to the state. This does not mention municipal corporations, who give most of the exemptions to manufacturers. It will effect them eventually, for it will attract the attention of property holders in cities to the question, and incite them to demand a like measure. It raises a question which has been let alone in the cities for reasons of public policy, the wisdom of which has not been questioned though the legality has been doubted.

\*\*\*

Two of the bills passed sustain the mayor and council of Columbus in subdividing for railroad stock and exchanging one thousand shares of the stock of the Mobile and Girard railroad for stock of the Georgia Midland. This is a victory for Mr. Gunby Jordan, and will do much to heal his recently lacerated feelings.

\*\*\*

Another bill passed enables building and loan associations to lend money to outsiders, on security, at 8 per cent, or less. This is an evidence that these associations are growing as fast as they ought.

\*\*\*

Another bill passed was Senator Rice's measure requiring an annual inspection of railroad bridges and trestles by an expert, who shall report their condition to the railroad commission.

\*\*\*

Mr. Rice's bill making councilmen ineligible for any office in the gift of the city they represent also passed, as did Senator Folks' bill for new waters, sewers and garbage cremation at Waycross.

\*\*\*

A bill by Senator Johnson to make valid and binding the subscription of the mayor and council of Columbus to the stocks and bonds of the Mobile and Girard and the Montgomery and West Point railroads.

A bill also by Senator Johnson to submit to the voters of Columbus a ratification of the action of the mayor and council of Columbus in exchanging 1,000 shares of the Mobile and Girard railroad stock for 600 shares of the stock of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad. Immediately transmitted.

A bill by Senator Bartlett to empower building and loan associations to lend money to non-stockholders.

A resolution by Senator Bartlett excluding from the books and annual reports of the treasurer the worthless assets, total 1,883 shares of the Bank of the South, and 10,000 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf, 10,000 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad.

A bill by Senator Bartlett to incorporate the Merchants bank of Marietta.

A bill by Senator Rice to require every railroad in state to make annually, through a competent expert who shall examine its bridges and trestles, a report to the railroad commission of their condition, the cost of repair and the amount of labor to be made such examination at the expense of the state.

A bill by Senator Lyle to repeal the law providing a solicitor for the county court of Oconee.

A bill by Senator Folks to authorize a system of waterworks, sewerage and garbage cremation by the city of Waycross.

A bill by Senator Rice to make members of any commissioners or other public bodies which are chosen, to any office in the gift of the state, the cost of living and the salary of which is payable out of the treasury.

By Senator Trammell—A bill to make the offices of marshal and deputy marshal of Marietta elective by the people, instead of by the council.

By Senator Folks—A law game for Oconee county.

## New Matter.

By Senator Rice—A bill to authorize the county commissioners or other public bodies to hire county officers from other counties that do not do

so to work their own convicts. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

By Senator Trammell—A bill to prevent the exemption from taxation of any property by the officers of any county. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

Also a bill to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles of Liberty Presbyterian church or Reeves station, or within two miles of the church, in Gordon county. Referred to the committee on temperance.

A bill to amend section 261 of the code so as to authorize descendants to give bond in testatorial cause.

## LEGISLATIVE GOSSE.

The penitentiary committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon unanimously agreed to recommend to the house the adoption of Mr. Deacon's resolution providing for committee to be chosen from the house and three from the senate to examine the penitentiary.

The resolution is sweeping one and gives the committee a wide blanket as to the scope of the investigation and gives power to send for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer and sergeant at arms.

Mr. H. H. who was quite happy over the action of the committee said that there was not a man who opposed the resolution.

There appears to be some trouble in the sub-appropriations committee of the house over the resolution, as it was appointed by the last general assembly to make a committee to examine a property in the Western and Atlantic railroads.

It is said that the committee has cut down the commission's bill of expense from \$1,500 to \$1,000 and that is of greater moment, puts in a disclaimer of any indecision of the report of the commission.

A member of the appropriations committee who is not a member of this sub-committee, said last night there was some censure of the committee because of the amount of the estimate to the amount of \$750,000. It is claimed that the committee went outside of its instructions to make this estimate and that by making it had greatly embarrassed the committee.

It is also said that the committee seems to be divided on this point, and it is said that the author of the bill has delayed somewhat on account of this difference of opinion among the members.

The bill will be introduced at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the author, probably, will be Colonel Virgil Powers, Judge Reese and Mr. Chees Howard, members of the commission, will appear before them.

In this connection there is a good deal of rumors talk about Judge Hall's nine-barreled resolution on the Western and Atlantic road, and one gentleman, who seemed to have a good nose for men's nests, suggested that the measure equated towards betterments. This certainly does Judge Hall injustice, for he stated in the Western and Atlantic committee of the senate yesterday that he wished the sub-committee to make a report to the committee on the physiology of the resolution did not commit the state to any particular course, as was against him.

Senator Bartlett, the chairman of the sub-committee on the railroads, who had been mentioned, was sweating over the measure last night. The fact is it is a dangerous subject for any legislator to touch, and they all seem to be in a muddle and at a loss what to do with it.

But for all this tedium of every measure touching the subject, the Georgia legislator as a rule is as jealous of the state's interest as he is of his other family. He is a good deal of a jester, and if they or them are apt to engage in the baby act, they are not all Bunnies, but the heat of the discussion has pretty well made way with the tar.

The cotton mills are going to fight the ten hour law.

Colonel D. N. Speer received telegrams from a number of mill men yesterday asking him to get a hearing for them before the house committee on labor and statistics in order that they might protest against the ten hour bill which that committee has favorably recommended.

The committee set the hearing for next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock and the mill men will come from all manufacturing districts of the state to argue the question on that day.

Every third person you meet is troubled more or less with billiousness, and don't know how to get rid of it. The causes are easily recorded. A lack of sufficient exercise, eating too much by persons of sedentary habits, indulgence in too rich food, a sluggish torpid liver where the blood does not do its duty, and the bile is allowed to accumulate.

It is the eyes that are the trouble. The eyes to turn yellow, the skin to look thick and coarse, and the complexion yellow or dark. These are sure indications of billiousness.

Brown's Iron Bitters is the remedy you want. It acts directly upon the blood, cleanses and purifies it, and sends it on its journey through the channels of the liver, giving to it activity and clearing out the bile. It will remove the yellow tinge from the eyes and the complexion leaving the latter fresh and clear.

## PERSONALS.

DR. FRANK T. JENKINS, late of University Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of throat, nose, ear, chest and stomach, catarrhal affections, acute and chronic. Office 9-9½ Peachtree. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. July 28 for 10 p. m.

The Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn. Manufacture Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers. Linters of improved patterns, with automatic feed, for Oil Mills; Ribs, Saws and repairs for Gins of all makers. Write for prices.

## TYPE WRITING.

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

Mrs. Clarkson & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 23 Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line write them a call.

Telephone 151. 1y

Croquet Sets Cheap to close out. 8-ball sets reduced to \$1.25 a John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

There is opposition to cigarettes by people who are acquainted with the cheap, adulterated kind. No opposition to the "Climax." They are strictly pure.

10 in a package for 10 cents.

What the Good Things to Eat Cost Atlanta

—A Cheap Mart.

Spring chickens, good size, from 15 to 35 cents.

Egg plants, extra fancy, 10 to 15 cents each. These property cooked are delicious.

Large Augusta cantaloupes 15 to 30 cents.

The country wagons supply the greater amount, at prices ranging from 2 to 5 cents for small.

Fancy quality Martha and Delaware grapes 10 cents per pound—10 pound basket today 55 cents.

Tomatoes, special fancy selected 10 cents per pound—10 pound basket today 55 cents.

Tomatoes, special fancy selected 10 cents per pound—as they come from the wagons 5 cents.

There are a great many varieties of peaches on the market, good, bad and indifferent, and at prices ranging from 15 cents per pound to 50 cents per pound.

Large 4 to 6 pound head cabbage only 10 cents.

Selected quality of eastern Irish potatoest, the best on the market, 20 cents per pound.

Newsweet potatoes, large and specially nice, only 10 cents per quart.

You pay 35 cents per dozen fancy lemons. We only ask you 25 cents.

Large watermelons can be had only of Hoyt & Thorn, at prices according to size.

Small watermelons, 10 cents per pound.

Our fancy Regal flour has just arrived, and as your flour does not suit you, come over and buy the Regal. It is the best flour in Atlanta.

The pure lard is absolutely necessary in the making of good bread, and Hoyt & Thorn's is the place to get it.

Don't forget that we sell you the best butter in Atlanta for 35 cents per pound. All things bought from us guaranteed. Try Hoyt & Thorn's.

By Senator Rice—A bill to make the offices of marshal and deputy marshal of Marietta elective by the people, instead of by the council.

By Senator Folks—A law game for Oconee county.

By Senator Trammell—A bill to make the offices of marshal and deputy marshal of Marietta elective by the people, instead of by the council.

By Senator Folks—A law game for Oconee county.

By Senator Rice—A bill to authorize the county commissioners or other public bodies to hire county officers from other counties that do not do

so to work their own convicts. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

By Senator Trammell—A bill to prevent the exemption from taxation of any property by the officers of any county. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

Also a bill to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles of Liberty Presbyterian church or Reeves station or within two miles of the church, in Gordon county. Referred to the committee on temperance.

A bill to amend section 261 of the code so as to authorize descendants to give bond in testatorial cause.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSE.

The penitentiary committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon unanimously agreed to recommend to the house the adoption of Mr. Deacon's resolution providing for committee to be chosen from the house and three from the senate to examine the penitentiary.

The resolution is sweeping one and gives the committee a wide blanket as to the scope of the investigation and gives power to send for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer and sergeant at arms.

Mr. H. H. who was quite happy over the action of the committee said that there was not a man who opposed the resolution.

There appears to be some trouble in the sub-appropriations committee of the house over the resolution, as it was appointed by the last general assembly to make a committee to examine a property in the Western and Atlantic railroads.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOVELTIES.

Gold and silver-plate combs, hair-pins, bead necklaces, bell bracelets, bracelets, etc.  
FREE. FREEMAN & CRANSTON, Jewelers.

top 1st col 8p

## OPIUM

Atlanta, Ga. Office 604 Whitehall St.

## TRY US!

You will never know at what a small price you can buy a good watch till you try us.

You will never know how well we can do your repairing till you try us.

You will never know how much you will be benefitted by buying from us till you try us.

Try us the next time you want your watch repaired.

Try us for watches and clocks.

Try us for jewelry.

Try us for silverware.

Try us for spectacles.

Julius R. Watts & Co.,  
Jewelers and Opticians,  
57 Whitehall St.

Mantels,  
Millwork,

Hardwood Lumber,  
Geo. S. May & Co.,  
141 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

TENTS, AWNINGS.  
A. ERGENZINGER,  
12 East Husner, Uptairs, Atlanta.  
80 fm

HUTCHISON & BRO.  
PHARMACISTS.

14 Whitehall Street.

Keep continually on hand a complete assortment of every kind of goods found in a retail drug-store. A full line of hair-brushes, cloth brushes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, combs, soaps, extracts and other articles too numerous to mention. We invite a careful inspection of our stock before buying. In the patent medicine line we give a few sample prices:

S. S. S., large size..... \$1.00  
Ailcock's Forum Plasters, genuine..... 10  
Dectolavate..... 40  
Crown Tooth Wash..... 40  
Hop Balsam..... 75  
Brown's Liniment Bitters..... 75  
Harter's Iron Topic..... 40  
Bradycrotin..... 40  
Lubin's Extracts..... 65  
Lemon Elixir..... 40  
Warner's Safe Cure..... 85  
Luxomini..... 75  
Magnolia Balm..... 50  
Hood's Sarsaparilla..... 50  
Hosford's Acid Phosphate..... 40

We buy all goods for cash and give our customers a corresponding benefit. We deliver goods within the city. Remember the place.

HUTCHISON & BRO.,  
No. 14 Whitehall Street.

MEETINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Home for the Friendless will be held in the auditorium of the Young Men's Library this morning (Thursday) at half-past ten o'clock. The members are urgently requested to be present.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The South Side Union will meet as usual, in the Stewart's room of Trinity church, today, (Thursday) at 4 p.m. A full attendance is desired.

Masonic Notice.

Regular communication of Fulton Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M. will be had tonight at 8 o'clock. All Masons in good standing are cordially invited. W. H. HUBBARD, W. M. OTTO SPAHR, Sec.

—THE—

## Weather Report.

## INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

WASHINGTON, August 1—Indica-

tion for tomorrow:

Georgia, Alabama, Eastern flat, West Florida, fair, stormy, damp variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST:

The weather today (sat 1) in ATLANTA and vicinity is expected to be partly cloudy, with possible shower; stationary temperature.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga., August 1.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p.m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS:

STATIONS.

Bromley.....

Forsyth.....

Mobile.....

Montgomery.....

New Orleans.....

Gulfport.....

Palestine.....

Corpus Christi.....

Brownsville.....

Rio Grande City.....

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga.....

Cartersville, Ga.....

Calhoun, Ga.....

Gainesville, Ga.....

Greenville, S. C.....

Griffin, Ga.....

Marion, Ga.....

Newnan, Ga.....

Spartanburg, S. C.....

Toccoa, Ga.....

West Point, Ga.....

M. H. PERRY,  
Sergeant Signal Corps.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity.

\* indicates trace of rainfall.

## FOR FACTORY HANDS.

A \$20,000 HOTEL BEING BUILT FOR THEIR USE.

The Fulton Cotton Spinning Company Providing Splendid Accommodations for its Operatives—A Description of the Building and How It Will Be Run—A Talk With Mr. Jacob Elias, President of the Company.

A first-class hotel for factory hands. That's what the Fulton Cotton Spinning company is building for its operatives.

The building is now well under way, and the contract calls for its completion by the first of October. It fronts on the south boulevard, and is only a few hundred yards from the main factory.

It will cost, with its equipment, about \$20,000.

Mr. E. G. Lind is the architect, and his plan shows the building to be a perfect model.

There will be sixty rooms in the hotel. It is divided in two parts, one-half being for males and the other for females. Three stories is the height, and every apartment has at least two windows, insuring perfect light and ventilation.

The first floor is much like any other hotel. It contains the general dining room, a ladies parlor and reading room, gentlemen's parlor and reading room, water closets, bath rooms and everything that will conduce to the happiness and comfort of guests.

Part of the second floor is taken up for the apartments of the family which will have charge of the building. The rest is arranged in large airy rooms, with four closets in each—one for the use of each of the four occupants. Each room will be furnished so as to accommodate four persons. The third floor is taken up with these rooms, like those on the second.

The building will be heated by steam, and an elevator will be another convenience. The furniture will be of a neat but substantial character, and nothing but the most approved equipment will be used throughout. The grounds about the hotel will also be beautiful. As a whole it will be made a most desirable home for the operatives who are now, it is claimed, compelled to put up with poor accommodations at the boarding house in the neighborhood of the factory.

The kitchen and dining room facilities will be sufficient to accommodate two hundred.

"Our idea in erecting this hotel," said Mr. Jacob Elias, president of the company, "is to make it a home for the operatives. We want to give them something better than they have ever had, and by this means make them contented. We are not doing it to make money, for only the bare cost of running the concern will be charged."

"How will it be run?"

"That will it cost an operative per week?"

"That hasn't been exactly settled yet, but we figure it at about \$3 for males and \$2.50 for females. If we give strictly first-class accommodations for less, we do not do any other accommodation, such as washing, etc., will also be furnished at a nominal rate. As it is now our people pay more than this for very inferior accommodations."

"Who will occupy the hotel?"

"Very untried people, who will not at first enter into families with children. This is only an experiment, though, and if it proves successful, and the other hands show a desire for it we will branch out."

"How?"

"It has been our idea all along to do something with this building, and we have had this experiment before carrying out the original idea. One of the greatest drawbacks of people have is the care of children. Another is the preparation of their meals, which require them to get up so early. Our plan to build another hotel for families. It will be run about like the one now building, with a large kitchen, etc., and a large dining room, with double door connection for all Texas points, thus being twelve hours from all other lines."

"Don't fail to ask for us. Hotels over the Little Rock and Memphis line are poor."

The western railway guide with complete map and schedule make it free. For further particulars write to

R. A. WILLIAMS,  
O. P. & L. R. R.,  
S. W. TUCKER,  
S. W. TUCKER,  
july 21-1889.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

## DR. HAWTHORNE WILL BE HERE.

His Letter of Acceptance Not Yet Received.

But he Will Answer in Person.

Just a week has elapsed since Dr. J. B. Hawthorne was recalled to the pastorate of the First Baptist church.

Immediately after this action of the church he was notified by the chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose, but as yet no direct reply has been received.

There is no doubt among the members of the church as to Dr. Hawthorne's acceptance, and no surprise is expressed at his seeming delay in acknowledging the call. At the time the message was sent his exact address was not known, and that's the principal reason assigned for the delay.

Yesterday a prominent member of the church received a letter from Dr. Hawthorne's wife. The letter, among other things relating to the doctor's call, stated that he would be in Atlanta tomorrow, when he will meet the committee personally.

Dr. Hawthorne's presence in the city will be good news to his old congregation and friends, and he is sure to receive a hearty welcome.

## THE RED MEN'S BASEBALL GAME.

On August 1st the Red Men will play a game of baseball at Grant Park. Comanche tribe will tackle Cherokee tribe. The proceeds will go to a widow's and orphans' fund. Tickets can be had from Mr. Miller, Henry Beerman's and at E. W. Blue's, and from the members of the club.

DR. W. J. TUCKER.

Treats Successfully All Chronic Diseases.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of cases, and its value to the sick and infirm used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder in the world that contains Ammonium Liner of Alum. Sold only in Can.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

13 or 15 of and from

## MACHINERY.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods.

Gin Belts any width and length made to order on short notice.

Atlanta, - - - Georgia

CEMENT, LIME, ETC.

SCIPLE SONS,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

C E M E N T F I R E B R I C K S T O V E C L A Y P R A Y E R C O A L C O M P A N Y

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK STOVES CLAY PRAEY COAL COMPANY

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.